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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1878, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, has been published in the United States since its establishment. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, uncolored, and valuable to farmers and householders. It is a paper of general interest to all who live in this and other states. The limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Police Signal System.

Representatives of the Gamewell concern have been in Newport this week and have installed the new police signal system to be used in connection with the new police station, which has been waiting the completion of this system before being turned over to the police department for occupancy. The aldermanic committee on new police station found that they did not have money enough available to purchase a complete system, but they made an arrangement with the company to purchase ten boxes outright and to lease ten more pending an appropriation for the purchase of the same.

This system is a new one for Newport, being practically automatic in its nature. Under the old system, the boxes were equipped merely for telephone service, and the officer on the beat had to telephone in his duty calls as well as calls for the patrol wagon. The new system provides that pulling a lever automatically records the duty calls, while another signal gives the call for the patrol wagon. In addition there is a telephone system so that the officer on the beat can communicate with the desk sergeant on any subject.

The new boxes are larger than the old, and are blue in color so that they are less likely to be confused with the fire alarm boxes. Instead of placing a box on the old postoffice building, where one had been for many years, the new box is located across the street on Franklin street.

Wedding Bells.

Stark—Mahan

Miss Isabella Mahan, daughter of Mrs. Ludlow Mahan, and Mr. Archie John Stark were united in marriage at the home of the bride's mother on Howard street Monday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D. The bridegroom was of white silk not trimmed with pearls, the wedding veil being caught up with orange blossoms. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Charlotte L. Nicol, of Falmouth, Mass. Mr. Frank L. Stark, brother of the groom, was the best man.

In the evening a reception was held in the parish house of Emmanuel Church, followed by a supper, at which there were a large number of guests. The ushers were Messrs. Herbert Nason, Donald E. Spears, and William G. Taylor of this city, L. H. Burr of Pawtucket, Edward J. Nickerson of Falmouth, and Hector Feltham of Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Stark are now enjoying a wedding trip through the South, and on their return will make their home with the bride's mother on Howard street.

William Ellery Chapter.

At the regular monthly meeting of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held with Mrs. R. Hammett Tilley on Tuesday afternoon, delegates and alternates were selected for the session of the Continental Congress to be held in Washington in April. Mrs. Harry J. Lockrow, the regent, and Mrs. Harry A. Titus, the junior past regent, were chosen for the two delegates to which the chapter is entitled, and the following alternates were chosen: Miss Edith May Tilley, Mrs. R. Wallace Peckham, Mrs. David T. Pinniger, Mrs. R. Hammett Tilley, Mrs. J. Alton Barker, Mrs. Alexander J. Fludder, Mrs. John P. Sanborn, Mrs. William J. Underwood, Mrs. George H. Bryant, and Mrs. Edward A. Brown.

Schooner Winchester which went ashore near Black Point last week was hauled off last Sunday apparently without serious injury. Her cargo had to be lighted off before the schooner could be gotten off.

Board of Aldermen.

The board of aldermen had a rather busy session on Thursday evening, when considerable important business was transacted. The dispute over the fire alarm striker in St. Mary's Church was settled by the ordering of the removal of the striker, but no other location was selected for it, and for a time at least the department will have to get along without a striker in that locality.

Weekly bills and payrolls were approved, and other routine matters were disposed of. Several petitions for new sidewalks and other improvements were referred to the committee of 26. James J. Van Allen was given permission to cut down certain trees on Lawrence avenue, the work to be done under the supervision of the street commissioner. The appointment of Cornelius W. R. Callahan as deputy city clerk was confirmed by the board.

Bids were opened for receiving the city deposits and paying the city checks for the year, and the contract was awarded to the highest bidder, the Aquidneck National Bank, for a bonus of \$5,385. Last year the Newport Trust Company held the city deposit.

For the committee on fire department Alderman Kirby made a report on various matters. He presented a list of supplies for the use of the department, and the city clerk was authorized to advertise for them. Chief Kirwin, on his own recommendation, was given authority to purchase four new tires at once at a special price that he had obtained. The city clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for crushed stone, etc., but it was decided not to ask at present for bids for coal or forage.

Alderman Kirby and Ledy, the committee appointed to confer with the pastor of St. Mary's Church relative to the fire alarm striker, reported that Father Ward wished the striker removed because of the vibration in the church tower, which had become an element of danger. The committee had a long report of their interview with Father Ward, in which the incident of a fireman being refused admission to the church tower to wind the alarm was gone into at some length. The board directed Chief Kirwin to remove the striker from the church as soon as convenient, although the Chief said that some of his call men living in that section would be considerably inconvenienced thereby.

Washington Street Boulevard.

The Washington street boulevard will go into court again, proceedings having been started this week in behalf of some of the property owners whose land is taken for the extension. The proceedings will not be of such a nature as to preclude constructing the boulevard, but will be simply to secure larger compensation than was awarded by the board of aldermen in accordance with the recommendations of the commission that laid out the road. The parties to the suits are Mrs. Malene A. Fletcher, Mrs. Amelia A. Buzenle, and Mrs. Edith Kendall.

The boulevard project has been in the public eye for several years. Some years ago, the board of aldermen ordered the land condemned, and legal proceedings were at once instituted to prevent its construction. It was then found that the board had exceeded its authority by proceeding before an appropriation was made by the representative council, and the board later revoked its action. For this, other legal proceedings were threatened for a time, but the matter was finally straightened out. Then the representative council made an appropriation, and the board of aldermen again proceeded to condemn the land in accordance with law, and it is from the awards made under this action that the present appeal is taken to the Superior Court.

New Police Station in Use.

After having occupied the old "watch house" on Market square for a half-century, the Newport police department on Friday moved into the handsome and commodious new structure across the square. It was not expected that the task of moving would be completed on Friday so that the old building could be wholly abandoned by night. It was the intention to have some members of the force quartered in the new station that night. The offices in the new building were occupied, and with the exception of a few of the beds for the men, it was planned to put the station in full commission when the night shift went on duty.

Civil Engineer Kirby Smith appeared before the sub-committee on highways of the committee of 25 at its meeting on Wednesday evening, and explained the improvements to the Training Station road that the Station authorities would like to have made. It is not proposed to widen the road materially, but to construct a sidewalk and put the roadway into good condition.



GUY NORMAN,
Candidate for the Republican Congressional Nomination.

Candidate for Congress.

Mr. Guy Norman of this city has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for member of Congress from the first district of Rhode Island, which includes Newport and Bristol Counties, the town of East Providence, and twelve representative districts in the city of Providence. He is early in the field, as the convention will probably not be held until next fall, but he proposes to put up an active fight for the nomination and to let the people of the District see what he stands for. One of his most active interests is in the development of Narragansett Bay as a great naval base, and especially the constant extension of the Torpedo Station here.

As a part of his campaign Mr. Norman proposes to have a series of public meetings in this city and elsewhere, the first of which will be held at the Colonial Theatre on Sunday afternoon, February 6. Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts, who has been one of the most consistent advocates of national preparedness, is expected to be a speaker at one of these meetings, as well as Mr. Norman.

At the meeting on February 6th, ex-President William Howard Taft will be the speaker. A good crowd will undoubtedly be drawn to hear him, as he has never addressed a public gathering in Newport.

Mr. Norman is a son of the late George H. Norman, and is one of the leading business men of Boston and Newport. He has been engaged in large business enterprises, being connected with railroad and banking institutions in Boston, besides being engaged in the administration of the large Norman estate. In Newport he is a director of the Aquidneck National Bank, a director of the Newport Water Works, and a trustee and the treasurer of the People's Library. He was born in Newport on July 7, 1869, and was educated in this country and abroad, being graduated from Harvard University in 1890. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he volunteered for service in the navy, and held a commission on board the battleship Iowa.

Mr. Norman will make a strong candidate for Member of Congress, and will ably represent the State at Washington if elected. He is a thoroughly practical man of affairs, alert to all the important questions of the day, and with a wide acquaintance among public men both at home and abroad. He is a man of very pleasing personality, genial and kindly in his bearing, and what might be termed a "good mixer." He has the inclination and the ability to make a worthy public officer.

The rentals of summer cottages in this city for the coming season are already being announced in sufficient numbers to indicate that the season will be a big one. There have been a number of transfers of ownership since last season, and extensive renovations are being made in a number of instances. Rumors persist that the residence of the late Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will be opened for the next season being either sold or rented.

School Committee.

The first meeting of the school committee for the municipal year took place on Monday evening, when considerable business of an important nature came up for consideration. Organization of the new board was effected, and the finance report was approved for submission to the committee of 25.

Superintendent Lull called the committee to order and called for nominations for chairman. Dr. Emory H. Porter was unanimously elected chairman, but declined to accept the honor, and Henry C. Stevens was then unanimously elected to that office. Dr. Porter being elected vice chairman. The salary of the clerk and superintendent was fixed at the same amount as last year, and Mr. Herbert Warren Lull was re-elected.

The monthly report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items: The data below refer to the month ending Thursday, December 23, 1915: Total enrollment, 4,035, average number belonging 3,822.3, average number attending 3,600, per cent. of attendance 94.1, cases of tardiness 419, and cases of dismissal 58. Number who have left school 19. Reasons for leaving: To work 5, for illness 2, moved from city 7, private lessons 1, completed work 1, no reason given 3.

The total enrollment is 26 more than last month and 293 more than a year ago.

The Rogers High School has an enrollment of 632, an increase of 22 over the total of last year.

The enrollment in the parochial cooking class is 17 and the average attendance is 14.0.

Evening Schools.

The second term began Monday, January 3, with 77 in attendance.

Board of Health.

Since the opening of school in September there have been in the public schools 2 cases of scarlet fever and 1 case of diphtheria. These cases and others not in the schools have caused the exclusion of 6 other school children.

Finance.

In accordance with the assurance of the state treasurer, all the state funds were duly received before the books were closed December 30.

Meeting of Parents.

In December the teachers of Calvert and Carey invited the parents to meet them in the schoolrooms. The response was satisfactory.

The report of the finance committee was presented, containing a schedule of the receipts and expenditures for 1915 and an estimate of receipts and expenditures for 1916. This shows that the department needs an appropriation of \$141,704, with \$120,000 additional for military drill and \$600 for backward children. The finance committee was directed to present the report to the committee of 25 and urge the appropriation as recommended.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 95; number of cases of truancy (public 5, parochial 0), 5; number out for illness and other causes, 10; number of different children truant, 5; number found not attending school, 4; number sent to public schools, 2; number sent to parochial schools, 2; number of certificates issued (15-16 years), 1.

On December 14, a boy who was on probation for truancy was surrendered for sentence. He was reprimanded by

the court, and his probation continued.

Dr. Barrah presented the following report for the special committee on Rogers High School extension:

Mr. Seabury met the special committee on the Rogers High School on Saturday, December 18, and with the superintendent and the principal of the high school carefully studied the present plan.

The following week the city engineer sent Mr. Seabury the lines and grades of the present grounds and also of these directly in the rear.

On Tuesday, January 4, Mr. Seabury submitted to the special committee tentative sketches for the necessary enlargement. The sketches are now being revised for a second consultation and they will soon be ready for the inspection of this board.

Mr. Bachelier moved that the report be received, the committee discharged, and the matter be referred back to the committee on buildings. He argued that this was the purpose for which the committee on buildings was created, and wanted to know of any reason why this committee should not handle the matter. Some discussion followed, but the matter was temporarily disposed of by receiving the report and referring it to the same committee for further action. Mr. Bachelier withdrawing his motion.

An amendment to the rules was adopted providing for the creation of a standing committee on military drill and prescribing the duties of the committee. There was some discussion of the appointing of committees but the chairman did not announce his appointments at this meeting.

Miss Emily F. Bradley, a teacher, was given leave of absence for the remainder of the school year in order that she might attend a course of lectures at Columbia University. On motion of Dr. Barrah it was voted to ask the Legislature to grant permission for the use of the State Armory and rifle range for the Rogers High School battalion.

Inquiry was made as to the status of the Rogers fund, and it was decided to appoint a committee of two to confer with the surviving trustee, Mr. Frederick W. Tilton of Cambridge, in regard to the matter. Requests for the use of the Rogers hall and of the Rogers gymnasium by the Civic League and the Recreation Commission respectively, were referred to the committee on Rogers High School. Superintendent Lull was given permission to attend the annual convention of school superintendents to be held in Detroit in February.

At the close of the meeting, the matter of High School athletics was brought up, by a question as to the disqualification of certain boys at the High School. Nobody seemed well informed as to the exact facts in the case, and it was suggested that the subject be referred to the committee on Rogers High School.

Committee of Twenty-Five.

The new committee of 25 of the representative council held its first meeting on Tuesday evening, when organization was perfected by the unanimous choice of George W. Bachelier, Jr., of the first ward as chairman. All the members were present except Thomas E. Sherman, who was detained by illness. On the suggestion of the new chairman, the committee invited Mayor Boyle to meet with them to explain further any points in his inaugural message that he might wish the committee to take action on.

Chairman Bachelier announced the appointment of the following sub-committees, each electing its own chairman and secretary:

Streets and highways—Fletcher W. Lawton, chairman; William Williams, secretary; William G. Landers, J. Alton Barker, and J. Joseph M. Martin. Police and parks—Max Levy, chairman; Thomas J. Williams, secretary; Fred W. Winsor, Abner L. Slocum, William H. Hansen.

Fire department—Horace P. Beck, chairman; Harold A. Peckham, secretary; George M. Battene, Daniel P. Cornerton, James M. Sullivan.

Schools—T. I. H. Powel, chairman; Edward A. Martin, secretary; George W. Bachelier, Jr., William G. Kerr, John P. Casey.

Health—John R. Austin, chairman; Francis J. Harrington, secretary; Thomas E. Sherman, William Andrews, Jr., James W. Sullivan.

City officers—Thomas J. Williams, chairman; George W. Bachelier, Jr., John R. Austin, T. I. H. Powel, Edward A. Martin.

The sub-committees have been at work evenings during the week, and propose to have their reports in shape for consideration by the whole committee as soon as possible.

Unless some other organization takes hold of it, Newport's baseball field, Wellington Park, will be a thing of the past next summer. The Newport Baseball Association, which established the park some years ago, has decided not to renew its lease which will expire in a few months.

The Providence police have found a trail that leads them to Newport in their crusade against automobile thieves in that city. A number of stolen cars have been located here, their serial numbers having been removed with a chisel.

Y. M. C. A.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Thursday evening, with a good attendance. Secretary Lantz paid a high tribute to the late Albert K. Sherman, who had been treasurer of the organization for twenty-seven years, and Hon. Jeremiah W. Horton presented resolutions on his death which were adopted by a unanimous vote. There were no reports presented at this meeting as the fiscal year closes in April.

The following are the new officers of the Association, a portion being elected by the corporation, and the others by the board of directors:

President—Harry A. Titus.
Vice Presidents—Frederick Weir and George H. Bryant.

Treasurer—George W. Bachelier, Jr.
Recording Secretary—Fred P. Webber.

Auditor—Abner L. Slocum.
Executive Committee—Frederick Weir, J. W. Horton, F. P. Webber, Dr. Norman MacLeod, George H. Bryant, David C. Caesar, Benjamin T. White, George W. Bachelier, Jr.

Directors—John R. Austin, W. H. Arnold, George H. Bryant, Hugh B. Baker, Ralph H. Barker, Henry A. Curtis, David C. Caesar, William J. Cozzens, John Mahan, Norman MacLeod, Harry A. Titus, Frederick Weir, Fred P. Webber, Benjamin T. White.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The annual New Year's social of the Oliphant Club was held on Friday last with Mrs. Sarah B. White in Newtown with a good attendance. Mrs. Philip Wilbor, the Director, carried off the majority of the prizes. The hostess was assisted in the serving of refreshments by her sister, Miss Elsie Brown.

District Superintendent Rev. J. Francis Cooper of Providence, spoke at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday afternoon in the interest of the "Forward Movement," taking as his theme "Power from on High." The service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. E. Wells, who was also in charge of the evening meeting. It has been decided to continue to keep a record of the Red and Blues at the Sunday School. The banquet, to be tendered the Blues by the Reds, who lost in the contest, will be held at the church Wednesday evening, January 19th.

Rev. Arthur N. Panslee will be in charge at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel until Rev. John B. Diman is able to resume his duties there which is not likely to be until February. It is not expected that he will be able to stand the long journey home until the latter part of January. The Diman homestead in Providence is being opened, and made ready for his return.

Mr. Edward J. Peckham who had a narrow escape from a fatal accident on New Year's day, does not seem to gain as fast as it was hoped, and he and his wife are planning to join Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Peckham and Mrs. E. Marlon Peckham in their trip south. They expect to leave next Tuesday for Florida.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society met at the Methodist parsonage Tuesday. The business session was followed by a program upon conditions in India, conducted by the president, Mrs. Fred Smith.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the churches of St. Mary's and the Holy Cross was held on Wednesday, in charge of the president, Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester. Three lines of missionary work are to be taken up this spring, the preparation of materials for the annual barrel to be sent to Point Hope, Alaska, had linen to be made for St. Andrew's School at Inverington, and the securing of garments for a box to be sent to the poor mountain whites at Swanee, Tennessee. A missionary reading committee has been appointed to circulate books among the members. The committee includes Miss Ruth Chase, Miss Mary Manchester, and Rev. Everett Smith. Miss Chase, Mrs. Philip Wilbor, and the rector's wife, Mrs. Smith, were appointed delegates to the Auxiliary meeting soon to be held in Providence. Light refreshments were served by Mrs. Lewis R. Manchester, assisted by her daughter, Miss Manchester, and Mrs. Edith Chase.

Following a supper at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening, given by the "Ladies' Aid," the fourth quarterly conference was held at the Methodist parsonage by the district superintendent, Rev. J. Francis Cooper of Providence. Mr. William L. Brown was chosen secretary, and Mr. Fred P. Webber, the trier of appeals. The following officers were elected: Recording Steward, Alden P. Barker; District Steward, William J. Peckham, also the following list of Stewards, William L. Brown, Mrs. Abram A. Brown, Miss Ellen E. Smith, Mrs. Lydia B. Chase, William J. Peckham, Charles Peckham, Alden P. Barker, Mrs. Arthur W. Chase, Mrs. Ida M. Brown, Mrs. A. Herbert Ward, Arthur W. Chase, Fred P. Webber, Miss Sarah E. Peckham, Miss Sarah I. Peckham, Miss Elizabeth A. Peckham, George H. Irish, Edward E. Peckham, John H. Peckham, Miss Hattie Brown. The trustees are as follows: Charles Peckham, Millard F. Smith, James T. Peckham, Arthur W. Chase, Fred P. Webber, Ashton C. Barker, Alden P. Barker, James H. Barker, William L. Brown. Rev. Mr. Wells, William G. Peckham, and Mrs. A. Herbert Ward, were appointed a nominating committee to appoint the disciplinary committees for 1916. Rev. Mr. Wells received a unanimous rising vote to return to the Middletown church for his sixth year. A social evening followed the supper, which was conducted by the president of the Ladies' Aid, Mrs. George H. Irish, assisted by Mrs. Alfred Carr and Miss Sadie E. Peckham.

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MANY EVENTS OF 1915 OVERSHADOWED

Notable Occurrences at Times Detracted From the Interest in Great European Struggle. Domestic Happenings Gripped Public.

By GEORGE L. KILMER.

THIS year of war has been relieved of its horrors somewhat by unusual events at home which challenged public attention. Throughout the winter and early spring the situation on the high seas as affected by hostilities brought into view the risks and perils to which neutral traffic was subjected by a war which affected the routes most used between America and Europe. Keen public interest, not to say excitement, has frequently been aroused, even up to the close of the year, by the still-

1915 AT HOME THE WAR ABROAD

Recognition of Carranza as Head of Mexico, Eastland Disaster, Wilson's Wedding and Numerous Other Events Marked Year of 1915.

vict and was still suffering when a mob of citizens kidnapped and hanged him, with the avowed purpose of executing the original sentence and ignoring the executive clemency which had been extended in a most extraordinary case.

Warship Parade.

An event heightened by the European war excitement was the parade of the north Atlantic fleet of United States naval vessels in the Hudson river and their review by President Wilson at a time when the tension of this country's relations with Germany was strained to a point

Austria in international situations created by the war.

Among the early activities of Teutonic partisans was the case of dynamiting a bridge on the Canadian border. On Feb. 2 a German named Werner Von Horn made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up with dynamite the bridge across the St. Croix river, connecting the Canadian Pacific and Maine Central railroads.

Another partisan outbreak was the attempt of a German professor named Holt to assassinate J. P. Morgan, the banker, who was accused of aiding the allies. Holt killed himself.

The activities of officials of the German and Austrian governments serving in this country led to the retirement of Dr. Dumba, Austrian ambassador, and Captains Roy-Ed and Von Papen, attaches of German embassy.

Diplomatic relations between the governments of Austria-Hungary and the United States reached an acute stage during December, when this government sent a note to Austria demanding the disavowal of the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona with the loss of American lives.

Mexico Pacified?

In January a so-called convention government was set up in Mexico antagonistic to the Constitutional party, of which General Carranza was chief. In June President Wilson warned the factions in Mexico to make peace. Following that, the A. H. C. powers, which had before acted with this country in efforts to bring about peace in Mexico, held a conference, and it was finally

THE GREAT WAR'S RESULTS IN 1915 WITH NEW FOES

The Germans Push the Russians East of Warsaw—Poland Conquered and Galicia Redeemed—A Standstill in France.

By Capt. GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V. N. E. may get a swift comprehension of the results of the year's warfare in Europe by viewing the contrasts between the situation now and a year ago this time. On the western front no progress has been made of any moment by either side. The imposing lines in France and Belgium remain practically where they were at the beginning of 1915. The German right flank was near Nieuport, on the British channel. Passing generally southward, the opposing lines extended through Ypres, Lille, Arras, to Noyon, in France.

Near Noyon the lines bent eastward and ran along the rivers past Soissons on to Rheims and Verdun. Taking a stretch southeastward, trenches and detached forts and fortified places carried the fighting zone to the border of Switzerland, mainly on French soil and partly on German territory in the province of Alsace. This line of about 400 miles in length has been altered but little in the fighting of 1915.

New Foes Afield.

Hostilities between Italy and Austria began in May, and in October Bulgaria invaded Serbia. Operations in

RESULTS IN 1915 IN THE CONFLICT

Constantinople Assailed—Italy Makes War on Austria—Bulgaria With Germany. The War at Sea—Minos and Submarines.

lean lives on vessels torpedoed by the German submarines led to a crisis in the relations between this country and Germany which is not yet closed. One result was the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan and the appointment of Robert Lansing to head the state department. Bryan considered the president's diplomacy too aggressive.

While the German submarine warfare promised at the outset to seriously affect the cause of the allies, it proved in the end to be ineffective.

The Warsaw Drive.

Throughout the winter and spring the submarine operations furnished the chief elements of public interest in the war. However, the situation on the Russian frontier began to take on new and striking phases.

The Russian chief, with his center held to the Vistula west of Warsaw, sent an army to strike Koenigsberg, on the Baltic sea. Still another Russian force was operating toward the westward on the southern border of East Prussia, aiming to flank the German position before Warsaw. Making a drive huge on the Warsaw front early in February for a field, the German general Von Hindenburg threw a column into East Prussia, surprising

plans had been driven back to their main line of defense east of Warsaw.

Meanwhile interest in the movements on the eastern frontier was enlarged by the developments southward, involving most directly Russia and Austria. The allies under the leadership of Great Britain attempted in February to open up Constantinople for Russia. This would enable Russia to receive supplies from the Mediterranean. The movement began by a bombardment of the Dardanelles in February by allied warships. This failed, but in March another and more powerful fleet opened fire on the Turkish forts along shore. The ships were roughly handled, three battleships being sunk and two put out of action in a single day.

Throughout the spring and summer months operations of the allied fleets and armies before Constantinople were fruitless, and toward the close of the year the expedition seemed a failure.

Spring Drive in France.

Meanwhile the allies on the western front created an early spring drive and on March 10 broke through the German line at Noyon, Champagne, France, where a three days' battle ensued. Nothing definite was gained by either side. Again, at the end of April, spring operations began in France, this time the Germans taking the offensive, along the Meuse river and in the Vosges mountains. In Belgium they broke up an offensive by the allies by letting loose volumes of asphyxiating gas, which paralyzed the enemy of the foe. The battle raged at Ypres for two days. In the advantage of the Germans.

No vigorous drive was made on this front till September, this notwithstanding the intense occupation of the Germans and Austrians on other fronts. Early in May the Germans and Austrians started westward from the Cracow base. On the 15th they were at the gates of Przemyśl and had captured the railway center of the region. At Jaroslavl, Przemyśl fell on the 2d of June, and the Germans went to the relief of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, which the Russians had occupied early in the war. This drive con-

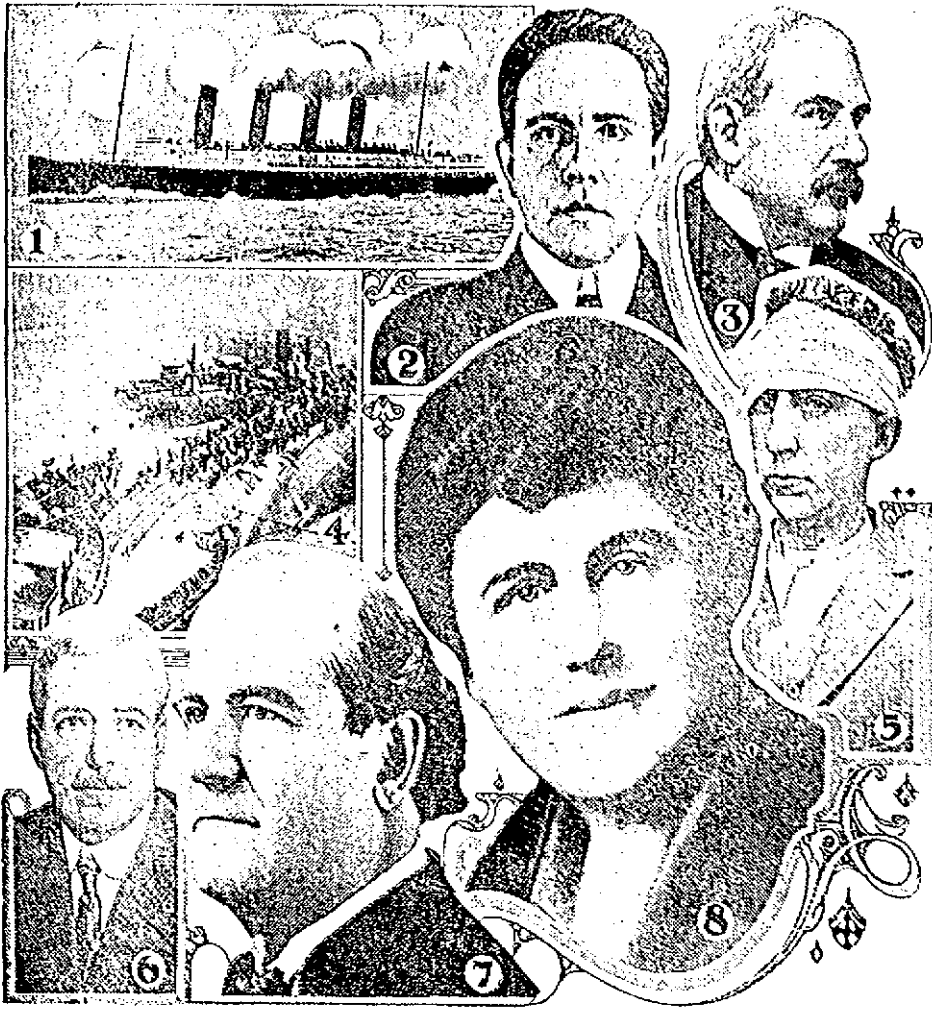


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1, The Lusitania; 2, Harry Thaw; 3, J. P. Morgan; 4, the Eastland; 5, Frank Holt; 6, Robert Lansing; 7, William Jennings Bryan; 8, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

tude of belligerent ships' officers and also of the governments behind them with respect to the rights of United States citizens upon the ocean.

Panama-Pacific Fair.

Among the notable events and occurrences which at certain periods and for a longer or shorter time have distracted thought from the vexatious war problems may be mentioned the Panama exposition, the unique situation in Mexico, the strange denouement in the Harry K. Thaw conspiracy and insanity case and the presidential wedding romance. Opening early and holding on late, the Panama-Pacific fair at San Francisco proved to be an exhibition which in ordinary times would have been a record breaker in the matter of attendance evoked, as well in attendance and receipts.

In ten months, beginning March 1 and ending Dec. 4, the admission were over 17,000,000. Allowing for repeaters, it is fair to estimate that about one-tenth of the population which has passed the stage of infancy saw the wonderful displays of the resources of the world which were brought together in one enclosure.

Thaw Is Freed.

The Thaw case, which had been relegated to obscurity by the tremendous happenings abroad, was suddenly revived by the extradition of the fugitive for trial in New York state upon the charge of conspiring to escape from the asylum for the detention of insane criminals at Matteawan, N. Y. On that charge Thaw and his abettors in the act were acquitted. The next stage was the examination before a jury as to his fitness to be at large. Here the victim of countless vicissitudes in his long fight for freedom was victor, and he was pronounced sane and set free to go his own way.

Of briefer duration than the Thaw episode, but equally dramatic and intense while it lasted, was the Leo Frank case in Georgia. Frank was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the governor. In prison he was nearly done to death by a fellow con-

where it was thought hazardous for the executive to leave the capital. The ships, numbering sixty-seven, were in the Hudson for ten days, where throngs viewed them at anchor or visited on board. On May 18 the fleet passed out to sea after review by the president and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Originally it had been planned to have a naval gathering on the Pacific coast to pass through the Panama canal, led by a vessel having the president on board. The war developments led to the abandonment of that interesting feature of celebration of the completion of the waterway across the isthmus.

Submarine Warfare.

In February Germany extended the war zone to include the English channel and, in reprisal for British blockade of neutral ports to shut out supplies from the enemy, began to sink ships sailing under enemy flags on the routes of commerce between the continents. Warning was given that neutral passengers upon enemy owned vessels were in danger. Following upon the sinking of merchant vessels having citizens of the United States on board and with the loss of American lives the ocean liner Lusitania, from New York for Liverpool, was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland. About 100 citizens of this country went down.

The state department took the case in hand, and notes were passed between the United States and Germany. Germany was finally warned that this government would hold her to strict accountability and that further acts of the nature of the Lusitania horror would be held as "deliberately unfriendly." As a result of the attitude assumed by the administration Secretary of State Bryan resigned, and the portfolio was given to Robert Lansing.

Our Neutrality Assailed.

Early in the war charges were made in the interest of Germany and Austria-Hungary that partiality was being shown to the allies, and in January the United States government categorically denied twenty specific charges of discrimination against Germany and

decided to recognize Carranza as the head of the de facto government of Mexico. This was accomplished in October. Meanwhile a revolution in Haiti led this government to interfere for the protection of United States interests. Troops were landed, and fighting took place. Also on the Mexican border many collisions have occurred between United States troops and Mexicans of different factions.

Various Events.

At the close of the summer outing season it was announced that President Wilson was affianced to Mrs. Edith B. Galt of Washington. After some weeks an ardent public curiosity and desire to know the time and place of the nuptials were appeased by the news that it would take place in Washington on the 18th of December.

Outside of the war zone in Europe there have been few steamship disasters attended with heavy loss of life. One of the saddest for many years was the drowning of the excursion steamer Eastland in the Chicago river on July 21, with the loss of 81 lives.

Recently wireless telephoning has been accomplished between Arlington, Va., and Paris, San Francisco and Honolulu. Explorer Stefansson was heard from after a silence of seventeen months. The European war brought to the fore the question of adequate national defense, and the result of many months of discussion and planning is now or soon will be before congress in the shape of bills to nearly double the standing army, create a big reserve force and add to the number of battleships and submarines.

On Dec. 11 the Chinese council of state tendered the throne to Yuan Shih Kai, president of the republic.

The year's necrology includes General Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico; Constant, the artist; Cressman, journalist; Hopkinson Smith, artist and author; Mary Ann Jackson, widow of "Stonewall" Jackson; W. R. Nelson, editor; Herman Ridder of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung; Albert G. Spaulding, ex-senator Nelson W. Aldrich, General R. F. Tracy and Booker T. Washington.

Contempt of Court.

Defendant in a loud voice—Justice! Justice! I demand justice! Judge—Silence! The defendant will please remember that he is in a courtroom.—Fenn State Press.

Remedy your deficiencies and your merits will take care of themselves.—Butcher.



Photos by American Press Association.

1, Birdseye view of Constantinople; 2, King Ferdinand of Roumania; 3, King Constantine of Greece; 4, Queen Sophia of Greece; 5, Bulgarian troops; 6, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy; 7, Queen Marie of Roumania; 8, Queen Elena of Italy; 9, German submarine; 10, Italian artillery.

these new fields will be touched upon in chronological order.

The ill fortune of the German navy was apparent at the beginning of the year. The strongest squadron afloat that of Captain Spee, comprising five cruisers, had been wiped out in the south Pacific ocean in December. A few cruisers were sailing in African waters and in the Pacific, raiding British commerce. Of these the Dresden was sunk early in the year, and the Prince Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm were interned at Newport News by the United States government.

Naval War Zones.

Naval warfare took on a new phase early in 1915. This, however, was not due to the elimination of Germany's naval forces from the high seas. Great Britain had declared its purpose to close the ports of Germany in order to stop food and other supplies reaching the enemy. As a measure of retaliation Germany declared a war zone in the English channel and immediately began to sink enemy merchant ships by submarine torpedoes.

The German admiralty carried the German submarine warfare to the extreme length of sinking ocean liners voyaging between British home ports and the coast of America. The most noted of these submarine events was the sinking of the Lusitania in May, when over 1,000 lives were lost, including about 100 who were citizens of the United States. The loss of Amer-

the Russians. This move compelled the Russians to abandon their attempts in East Prussia, and by the end of the month the Germans had pushed the foe across the Russian border.

About the same time the Austrian forces had defeated the Russians so decisively in the Carpathian mountains that they had been compelled to abandon nearly all of Galicia and Bukovina. German soil was at last virtually free of enemies.

An attempt to capture Cracow, in western Galicia, had followed as a part of the Russian plan to gain a foothold in Austrian territory. They had pushed their column westward from Lemberg in the autumn of 1914 and left behind them the Austrian citadel of Przemyśl. This place capitulated late in March, 1915, and Russians began a new drive over the Carpathians to Hungary with the troops which had been laying siege to Przemyśl. But the Austrians promptly launched a force eastward from the Cracow base. This was successful and turned the Russian line, facing southward upon the slopes of the mountains.

Throughout the winter the allies had announced a spring drive, "the real beginning of the war." About that time there was a beginning of a new phase on the eastern front, German and Austrian troops having formed a junction in central Galicia during the winter. For them the spring drive began in May and did not stop until the Rus-

siacs moved throughout June, and at the end of the month the Teutons were across the Dniester river in eastern Galicia.

Turkey, Italy and Bulgaria.

This eastward sweep of the Germans provided important developments far to the north. Austria, however, had been confronted by a new foe far to the south and west of the scene of her energies thus far. May 24th the king of Italy declared war on Austria; hostilities were begun, and the Italians set out to capture Trieste. They crossed the Isonzo river, upon which Trieste is situated, entering upon the campaign which held them upon the Isonzo all summer and fall.

Turkey has acted on the defensive in Europe, but in Asia threatened the Suez canal and forced Great Britain to send troops to Egypt. Attacks aimed at the canal failed, but early in December the British were beaten near Bagdad.

Bulgarian troops, supported by Germans and Austrians, defeated the Serbian army during October and November, opening rail communication from the Danube to the Bosphorus. Serbia was thus eliminated as a national factor.

Bulgaria's sudden espousal of the cause of the Teutonic powers seriously disturbed the Italian situation, but in spite of pressure from Germany and Romania, promptly refused to take sides for or against their fighting neighbors, Bulgaria and Serbia.

Parasol Monoplanes.

The "parasol plane" is really a biplane with the lower pair of wings removed, the engine, pilot and observer all sitting under the upper plane and thus giving rise to the appearance of "parasol." This type of monoplane is chiefly used for attacking the foe of the ground. In ordinary construction it is difficult for the observer to see below him.—Pittsburgh Weekly.

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Was Willing.

Smith—You and I don't seem to be as friendly as you were. Does he owe you money? Brown—No, not exactly, but he wanted to.

The Gooseberry.

Gooseberry bushes were originally called gorseberry bushes, from the plants having prickles similar to those of the gorse shrub.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

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AND BE CONVINCED

A Portunate Overdose.

Our manner of celebrating Independence Day has greatly changed since the first anniversary in 1777. Doubtless, until the independence declared was achieved, our forefathers were busy about celebrating its birthday at all, and if they did so it was with individuality. But for more than a century after that happy morning when the watch in Philadelphia called the hour with "All's well, and Congress has surrendered," the Fourth of July was the great holiday of the nation. Now that a number of new generations have arisen and we have come to think more and more of the United States as a nation rather than a selected part of another country there is a disposition to regard it simply as a holiday without vital importance. Since it has come to be celebrated more quietly, there is opportunity to dwell up in these scenes, now far distant that pertain to the Revolution.

When the war broke out it found Robert Morrison, an American, a commissioned officer in the British army. His regiment was sent to the colonies to establish the authority of the king. Morrison was inclined to favor the opposite side. His defection from the British service was accomplished by his sweetheart, Alice Douglas of Philadelphia, who refused to continue their betrothal unless he would leave the English army and become a rebel. This was a serious matter with him, for if captured bearing arms against his former comrades he would be treated as a traitor. However, he took the risk, deserted from his command and became a captain in the American army.

In one of the battles in New Jersey Morrison was taken prisoner by the British, was recognized as a former British officer and sent to Philadelphia, then occupied by the British. There he was tried by a court-martial composed of his former British officers and sentenced to be shot.

The outcome of the influence she had exerted over her lover was a great shock to Alice Douglas. Some time must elapse while the finding of the court was being sent to New York for the approval of the commander-in-chief, Gen. Howe, before Morrison could be executed. Meanwhile Alice having learned of her lover's fate, she had been working upon a plan to enable him to escape.

She asked for permission to visit him in his place of confinement, but was refused. Morrison's desertion to the enemy was considered a heinous crime, and he was not kept with other prisoners of war, but in solitary confinement. He was allowed to receive letters, though they were rigidly scrutinized by the officers of his guard. Alice desired to write him a letter which he only would understand, but found it difficult to frame one that would not be suspected, if not interpreted by his jailer. In her perplexity she consulted a chemist, who suggested that she write in ordinary ink what might be read by any one, and on the same paper put what she wished to say privately in an ink mixed with gum arabic and chloride of cobalt. The composition would be invisible unless heated and disappear as soon as cooled.

This ink, was pink, he prepared and showed her that while the letters written with it were made visible by heat they reappeared in green. Alice wrote a letter to Morrison with ordinary ink, ending it with the words: "Mrs. Pyrine sends her love and sympathy." Then across the face of the letter she wrote in prepared ink: "I am planning for your escape. Be on the lookout." There was no such person as Mrs. Pyrine and Alice counted on Morrison suspecting that the word Pyrine had a hidden meaning.

Unfortunately it occurred to the officer whose duty it was to examine any letter sent to the prisoner and who was an educated man that the Greek word "pyrus" meant fire in English. Then after some thought he inferred that it had been intended the prisoner should infer—that the letter was to be heated. This the officer did, and the message appeared in green letters.

He returned the letter to Alice. Quite likely, being a gentleman, he felt disposed to let the sender know that her device had failed. Before returning it he read it to the prisoner and told how he had discovered a secret message, though he did not tell him what the message was.

Alice was much depressed at her failure. Nevertheless she did not give up her purpose. She took delicacies to Morrison, which he was permitted to receive, though she was not allowed to take them to him herself. A few days after the failure of her attempt at secret communication she took some eatables to him and learned that a new guard, including the officer in command, had been placed in charge of the prisoner. This was because the regiment to which the guard belonged had been ordered away from Philadelphia.

It now occurred to Alice to try her device again, trusting that the new officer in charge would not be so bright as his predecessor. By this time her plan was perfected for aiding the prisoner's escape. She entered the military hospital as a nurse and designed bringing Morrison there, that she might have greater advantages than were to be expected while he was in solitary confinement. Her intention was to send him some viand medicated to make him ill, that he might be transferred to the hospital and fall under her care.

But since it was best that Morrison should know her intention, for he must be sure to eat what she would send him, she wished to communicate her plan to him. She asked the chemist if he could not suggest some better device than the first one. The only improvement he could make was to give her an invisible ink made of rice water, which being heated, would appear pink, but which moisture would render permanently illegible.

Alice wrote Morrison a letter in ordinary ink, as before and on the same paper wrote in invisible ink that the day after the sending of the letter she would send him some eatables, including some apples. He was to eat one apple, and if it did not make him sufficiently ill to secure his being sent to the hospital he was to eat enough of the others to effect the purpose. In the letter written for inspection she said that M. Chaud was trying to secure a pardon for the prisoner, Chaud being the French for heat.

Now, it happened that there was an Englishwoman who took care of the building in which Morrison was confined whose sympathies were with the British. When Morrison received Alice's letter, not understanding the mention of M. Chaud, he laid it aside while he thought of the matter. The next morning the woman was admitted to the room to put it to rights, and the circulation of air she made in dusting landed the letter on the hearth on which a fire was burning. Turning toward it, she saw pink letters written on the paper. They caught the prison-

er's eye at the same time, and he took up the letter from the hearth, hastily reading the secret message.

The woman, suspecting that something was wrong, told the officer in charge what she had seen. Meanwhile Morrison, who was nearsighted, holding the letter close to his face, breathed on it and noticed a slight dimming of the strength of the pink letters. He thought to himself that moisture might efface them, and, dampening a cloth, he laid it on the paper. They at once became invisible.

Later the officer in charge came in and asked to see the letter. Morrison handed it to him. He looked at it over and called to the woman who had reported it to come to him. On her entrance he showed her the letter and asked if it was the one on which she had seen pink letters. She said that it looked like the one she had seen, but it could not have been since the pink letters were not on it. The officer recognized it as the one he had the evening before turned over to the prisoner and told the woman that she must have been mistaken in thinking there was anything on the paper except what appeared. This ended the incident, and Morrison drew a long breath of relief at the narrow escape.

When the apples arrived he ate one of them and, as the expected result not coming as soon as he anticipated, he ate all of the others. The result was that when next visited by the guard he was in collapse. He was unconscious for a time, and when a physician of the army returned soldiers were moving about him and a surgeon was listening for his heartbeat. Then Morrison heard the surgeon say that he thought he was dead, but was not certain. Leaving orders that he was to be watched, the surgeon withdrew. Morrison recovered slowly, but it occurred to him to pretend to be still unconscious. Persons came and went, and once the prisoner was supposed to be dead or dying no pains were taken for his security. The guard was withdrawn, and he was placed in charge of a nurse.

Night came on, and Morrison continued to feign unconsciousness. The nurse finally fell asleep. Morrison looked at the man between closed lashes and when the fellow began to snore slid off the cot on which he was lying. His clothes had not been taken off him, nor had his shoes been removed. The latter he unlaced and carried them in his hands. In his stockings he began a slow movement past the slumbering nurse toward the door, which stood ajar.

That was the longest journey of a dozen feet that Morrison had ever traveled. He feared that the slightest creaking would awaken the nurse and used the utmost care, after trying a board on which he trod, before bearing his weight on it. One board creaked in spite of his caution, and the nurse stirred. But he did not awaken. Three steps, two steps, one step more and the door was reached. Nevertheless he still stopped cautiously until he reached a staircase, when, in order to avoid sound, he slid down the banister. No one was up and about below, and he had no difficulty in making an exit. Then, putting on shoes, he ran like a deer till he suddenly brought up against the wall.

The man was no tory, and when Morrison confided to him that he was an American prisoner of war escaped from the British he was permitted to proceed and before day came had left the city and was on his way to Trenton, where he found his comrades.

Capt. Morrison's fight was kept a secret, the British commander hoping to recapture him before it should become necessary to report his escape to headquarters. The first Alice Douglas knew of it was when she received a letter from him dated at Trenton, announcing to her that an overdose of her medicine had accomplished her purpose and he was again in command of his company. —F. A. Mitchell.

Tinted Polygamy.

The old negro had been arrested for "having more than one wife," the last woman being the complainant. He happened to be well known locally and an orderly character.

"How many wives have you had?" demanded the judge.

"Six, yo' honah," was the reply.

"Why couldn't you get along with them?" the judge insisted.

"Well, sah—de first two spoiled de white folks' clothes when dey washed um; de third weren't no cook; de fourth was natcherally lazy—de fifth—I'll tell you, judge—de fit," she—"Incompatibility!" the court suggested.

"No, yo' honah," said the old negro, slowly, "I won't nothin' lak dat. Yo' jes' couldn't get along with her unless you was somewhars else."—Case and Comment.

Cause for a Pardon.

Senator "Bob" Taylor of Tennessee often told of how, when he was "Fiddling Bob," governor of that state, an old negress came to him and said: "Massa Govna, we's mighty po' this winter and Ah wish you would pardon mah old man. He is a soldier same as you, is he and he's in de pen'tentary."

"What was he put in for?" asked the governor.

"Stead of workin' fo' it that good fo' nothin' nigger done stole some bacon."

"If he is good for nothing what do you want him back for?"

"Well, yo' see, we's all out o' bacon ag'in," said the old negress innocently.

—Exchange.

An Apt Pupil.

Her quick wit has carried Sophie Tucker through many ticklish positions in vaudeville, and once while rehearsing for a production turned an unpleasant situation in her favor. Ben Teal, the veteran stage director, was doing the rehearsing and took occasion to correct Miss Tucker's pronunciation of a certain word, explaining to the assembled members of the company could get the benefit of his remarks, that in the word Sophie accepted the correction with the remark: "All right, Mr. Teal—with the 'T' silent."

Criticism Implied.

"He doesn't like my cooking," sobbed the three-months bride, a tear on her long lashes. "I just know he doesn't. So there?"

"What makes you think so?" her mother asked. "Has he said he doesn't like your cooking?"

"No-no-o," stammered the bride.

"Nonsense, child, it's just your imagination. I felt there was no basis."

"There is a basis," the bride insisted tearfully. "I had been cooking the loveliest things for him for about two weeks and then he told me he had decided to become a raw food faddist. Bo-hoo-o-o!"—Judge.

Ab Sorts.

The hen is always satisfied with a picked-up dinner.

It is always wise to measure a man's sincerity by the vigor of his handshake.

"My husband never comes home," "Men always go to extremes. Mine won't do anything but sit around the house."

"Raymour has a number of men who take in every important public meeting. Their wives take in washin'."—Raymour (Ind.) Democrat.

Officer (to man arrested as a spy)—You say you don't know anything about the war?

Suspect—Honest, I couldn't know about it if I were a war expert.

Life.

Lawyer—Did he call you a liar in so many words?

Client—Well, he said I resembled him of a war expert.

Lawyer—Quite sufficient, my dear sir—you ought to secure very heavy damages.—Passing Show.

"I must hurry home. My wife will send me for being late."

"Calm yourself. Being a trifle late isn't very serious."

"No, but when my wife starts scolding she goes back to 1856."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the privacy of his home the village butcher was telling his wife of the arrival of a new summer resident.

"She came in today," he said, with enthusiasm, "and I can tell you she's a real lady, brought up select and exclusive. She don't know one cut of meat from another, nor veal from mutton."—Christian Register.

He—How dull it was at Peanut's party last night.

She—Yes, in the early part of the evening. It got brighter soon after you left.—Exchange.

What is your opinion of those Turkish atrocities?" asked the old fogey, as he looked up from his newspaper.

"I don't know anything about them," replied the grinch. "I never smoke cigarettes."—Exchange.

"My hair is coming out, said a man to his doctor. "Please give me something to keep it in."

"Well," said the doctor, "here's an old pill-bul. Will that do?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Ag. Prof.—If you had two windmills on your farm and found you didn't have wind enough to run them, what would you do?

Stude (promptly)—Take one down.—Penn State Echo.

"What is home without a wife?" sighed the maiden, sentimentally.

"A bachelor's apartments," returned the obliging youth.—Chapparral.

"Can't you do anything at all for my hair?"

"Nope," said the barber. "Hair all gone."

"But my dome shines like a newly starched collar. Can't you give it a sort of dull finish?"—Exchange.

"What's the matter with young Mrs. Gadder?" "She's broken hearted and says Mr. Gadder no longer loves her."

"Why does she think that?" "She wrote a letter to Santa Claus, asking for a lot of furs, and gave it to him to mail."

"Well?" "And he mailed it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Wife—I notice your coat on the hall stand this morning is covered with mud.

Husband—Yes, it dropped into the gutter as I was coming home last night.

Wife—And were you in it?—London Opinion.

Willie—Ma, may I have Tommy Wilson over to our house to play, Saturday?

Mother—No, you make altogether too much noise. You'd better go over to his house and play.—Boston Transcript.

The Degradation of Matter.

If we examine the life history of any substance with sufficient knowledge and sufficient care, says the Engineer, we shall find that nature provides means and forces that little by little are turning that substance into dust. The manipulations of man greatly assist in the process. But nature itself is always active in it and even without man's aid is quite competent to achieve the task. At times we strive to hinder the process, as, for example, when we apply paint to iron-work in order to prevent it from rusting. But we can hinder it only for a time, and even then we merely check the degradation of one substance by degrading another. Thus we have constantly to renew the paint on our iron-work. The former coats disappear wholly or in part, and the material of which they were composed has turned to dust. We may accordingly look forward to a time when all matter will be uniformly distributed as dust throughout space, a condition that, according to the nebular hypothesis, actually did prevail at one time, before the universe, as we know it, was formed.

Amazing Transformation.

One may be a speckled trout in the country and a codfish in the city, according to an observer, who believes that many country boys would do well to stay at home.

"A farmer," he said, "once caught a fine speckled trout, which he decided to present to his aunt in the city. Accordingly, he wrapped it in green leaves and placed it in a basket in the body of the wagon. As he stopped for refreshment at a roadside tavern some mischievous boys took a codfish from a nearby grocery stall and substituted it for the fluky beauty."

"Arriving in the city, he presented the fish to his aunt. 'What do you mean?' she cried. 'This isn't a trout; it's a codfish.'"

"Rather crestfallen, he took it back, but on the road the boys again made a substitution, and when he showed the fish to his wife it was a speckled trout. She listened to his tale with an amused smile. 'Yes,' she said finally, 'it's like you—a speckled trout in the country and a codfish in town.'—Exchange.

John Hay on Stanton.

In "The Life and Letters of John Hay" is this plaintive note to Nicolay: "My dear Nicolay—Don't, in a sudden spasm of good nature, send any more people with letters to me requesting favors from Stanton. I would rather make the tour of a small hospital."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPECIALTY FARMING IN NEW ENGLAND

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has prepared and is distributing through its Industrial Bureau an illustrated booklet showing the golden opportunities for specialty farming in southern New England. This booklet is prefaced with a resume of the agricultural situation in this section of the country, and contains three articles on the possibilities for agricultural development in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. One article is by William D. Hurd, Director of the Extension Service, Massachusetts Agricultural College, on the situation in Massachusetts, with particular reference to the agricultural products of that state. Another article is by Prof. George E. Adams, of the Rhode Island State College, on the agricultural possibilities of Rhode Island; and the third article is by Dr. C. D. Jarvis, of the Connecticut Agricultural College, on the opportunities in Connecticut.

Consumption of Foodstuffs.

In the three southern New England states 62 per cent. of the population live in towns of 2,500 or over. Due somewhat to this large urban population this section of the country does not provide over 20 per cent. of the food products it consumes, according to estimates. New England produces 13 per cent. of the nation's industrial wealth, and southern New England produces 34.7 per cent. of the industrial wealth of New England.

Where such a large proportion of the population is engaged in other pursuits than that of the production of food products, it is not surprising that the district is not considered as an important agricultural field, yet the very conditions that make southern New England the great industrial center that it is, magnify the opportunities for agricultural expansion. This is particularly true of certain specialties in food products for which the land and climatic conditions are particularly adaptable.

The educational and social advantages are unexcelled, and there are more and better transportation facilities, steam, electric and water, than



Raising Hogs in New England.

In any other part of the western world of the same area. Summed up, the manifold opportunities for the agriculturist in southern New England are: (1) cheap land, including buildings; (2) productive land; (3) plenty of moisture; (4) cheap lime; (5) long season; (6) more than 5,000,000 persons comprising a large consuming urban population, creating the best produce markets in the world; (7) markets within a few hours of the most distant point of production; (8) state roads, hundreds of steam and electric freight and passenger trains each day, water transportation; (9) excellent banking facilities; (10) the best of educational and social advantages.

Massachusetts Opportunities.

In his article on Massachusetts Mr. Hurd presents some estimates, obtained from reliable sources, showing the difference between the amount of food products produced and consumed within the borders of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In eggs and poultry the annual consumption amounts to about \$25,000,000, while the production is only \$5,000,000, or 20 per cent. of the amount consumed. There are thousands of acres of land adapted to poultry raising, particularly in the central and southeastern sections of the state that can be purchased at from \$10 to \$30 per acre.

"We produce about \$8,000,000 of vegetables annually," writes Mr. Hurd, "and consume fully \$12,000,000. Hundreds of carloads of these products come from California and the South. These are even brought here during the growing season in this region. It is not uncommon for market gardeners to receive from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre for their products. We are told that there are 140,000 acres of unimproved, yet improvable land, which are not yielding anything of value at the present time. Much of this land is admirably adapted to the growing of vegetables and should be developed and used."

"The significant thing about Massachusetts agriculture," Mr. Hurd points out, "is that none of our markets are supplied with what they need, and land which can produce the very products that we are importing from other places is available at extremely low prices. That individual, state or nation is most prosperous which comes nearest to being self-sufficient. The agricultural problem—and the opportunity, too—is to take care of the industrial life that has developed, conserve our soil resources and make the best of our agricultural advantages."

Possibilities in Rhode Island.

Professor Adams brings out some very pertinent facts in his article on the possibilities for agricultural development in Rhode Island. This state is the most densely populated state in the nation, and as such offers unparalleled opportunities for marketing

agricultural products. In connection with other New England states, Rhode Island has a higher yield per acre of corn than any other section of the country, and yet there is a great lack for improvement in yield. There are great opportunities in poultry raising. According to the Census from the last United States census, the number of fowls per capita in the country was 32, while in Rhode Island the number was only 9.5 of a fowl. Professor Adams states:

"At the present time there is no section of the country which offers a greater diversity of opportunity for the development of a profitable agricultural enterprise than does the state of Rhode Island. No other section of the country offers more diversified markets than are to be found within her borders. The manufacturing communities which are always ready to consume the bulk of the crops at good



Tobacco Field, Showing Spraying System.

prices prevent any large waste of produce while the weather portion of our population offers an excellent market for the highest grade goods which the farmers can produce.

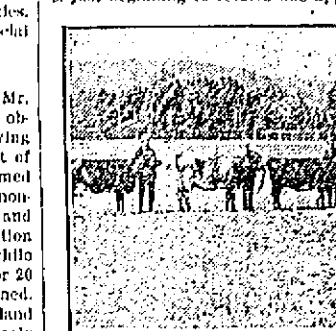
"Rhode Island today has the best of markets near which are located cheap lands, which if properly developed will produce a wide diversity of farm products selling for a higher price per acre than the farm crops in any other section of the country."

Conditions in Connecticut.

In his article on Connecticut agriculture, Dr. Jarvis remarks that "it seems remarkable that it should be necessary to call attention to the agricultural opportunities of a section where American agriculture had its birth. Agriculture was a profitable industry in Connecticut long before the great grain and meat producing sections of the middle west and the great fruit growing sections of the Pacific coast were known. During the years following the Civil War and during the period of railway extension through the western sections, people were attracted by the cheap fertile lands. At that time there was a real attraction, but that condition no longer exists, for the free land has all been acquired and land values have risen to such an extent that settlers are now attracted to the east. The once fertile soils of the west are gradually becoming depleted of their natural fertility and the time has come when the western farmer must consider the matter of replenishing his soil. The balance of favor is now swinging toward the east. The westerner finds it more difficult every year to compete with the eastern farmer, who is right at the door of the best American markets and who is within a few hours' run of the best exporting points."

Connecticut has favorable climatic conditions and available lands. The average value per acre of farm land in 1910, according to the Census report was \$23.03. There is a population of over 1,000,000, and the transportation facilities of the great markets are unequalled in any section of the country. Connecticut is pre-eminently a fruit growing state. There are hundreds of successful fruit growers within her borders, and the excellence of the apples and peaches grown in this state is just beginning to receive due appreciation from the consumer. Truck gardening and the raising of small fruits are two of the most profitable industries that have been developed, and enormous profits are being made per acre by those who have seen the opportunity and have taken advantage of it. Tobacco is also one of the large crops, and there are some 17,000 acres devoted to this crop alone yielding over 25,000,000 pounds yearly.

The booklet, copies of which may be obtained from the Industrial Bureau of the New Haven Railroad, Boston, is an absorbing story of the possibilities awaiting the investor in the agricultural resources of the southern New England section. It contains forty pages and has over twenty-five illustrations of actual results attained in southern New England.



Dairy Short Horn Cattle.

Excusable. "Miss Short says she's only thirty, and I'd swear she's five and thirty if she's a day."

"Well, you see, I've heard she was a rather backward child, dear, and didn't learn to count till she was five."—Exchange.

Cause and Effect.

There is nothing so calculated to give a young man that first feeling as annexing a rich father-in-law. —New York Times.

The innocent seldom find an uneasy pillow.—Cowper.

